

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPOSTS.
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
with which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT,
Subscription, paid in advance, \$12
per annum. Postage to any part of
the World \$2.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

THE
DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE
FOR 1906.
Complete Edition .. \$10.00
Small 6.00
Orders may be sent to the
Hongkong Daily Press Office and
to the Local Booksellers

No. 15,019, 號九千零五十一第 日十初月四閏年二十三緒光 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 1ST, 1906. 五拜禮 號一月六年六零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

SPECIAL
"BULL DOG" BRAND
STOUT & ALE
IN SPLITS.
A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
[a1180]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$4.75 per cask ex Factory.
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$2.50 per bag ex Factory.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1905. [a2771]

PHOTO SUPPLIES.
CAMERAS of the very latest patent.
EASTMAN'S KODAK AND FILMS.
W. BUTCHER & SONS' CAMERAS and
ACCESSORIES.
A. TACK & CO.,
26, DES VŒUX ROAD.

FRESH STOCK of the best PLATES and
PAPERS by every steamer. Prices very
moderate on application.
FURNITURE.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1906. [38]

**GERMAN-NETHERLANDS TELE-
GRAPH COMPANY.**
DEUTSCH-NIEDERLANDISCHE TELEGRAPHEN-
GESELLSCHAFT, A.G.
THE COMPANY'S CABLES:
Shanghai-Yap-Netherlands Indies Menado and
Shanghai-Yap-Guam, where connection is made
with the Commercial Pacific Cable to San
Francisco.
OPENED A
NEW DIRECT TELEGRAPHIC
COMMUNICATION TO
NETHERLANDS INDIES
AND AMERICA.
AT QUOTE THE SAME RATES FOR CHINA
AND HONGKONG AS BY THE OTHER
CHEAPEST ROUTES.
Telegrams to be forwarded by this new route
are acceptable in all telegraph stations in China
and Hongkong, but should bear the indication,
VIA YAP.
These words being signalled free of rate.
Further Particulars obtainable at
THE COMPANY'S SHANGHAI STATION,
Szechuen Road 21k.
Shanghai, 15th May, 1906. [1132]

FOR SALE
POSTAGE STAMPS. Price List free on
application. Approval sheets sent on
receipt of approved references. GEO. E.
ANTHONISZ, "Sea Spray," Colpetty,
Colombo, Ceylon. 1013

FOR SALE.
TWO MOTOR BOATS "XPDC" and
"BON BON", now doing ferry work
on Blaka Pier; good investment for Energetic
Man. For particulars and price, apply to—
"X.Y.Z."
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 12th May, 1906. [1064]

FOR SALE, OR TO LET.
THE WANCHAI PROPERTY OF GEO.
FENWICK & CO., LTD., Engineers.
Shipbuilders: comprising portions of
Marine Lots Nos. 31 and 32; approximate area
48,000 square feet.
Or a portion of Marine Lot at North Point,
20 feet depth of water at Wharf; suitable for
Ships, &c.
For further particulars apply to the Company
Hongkong, 25th April, 1906. [1250]

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
AT THE PEAK.
A SIX-ROOMED HOUSE, with Drying,
Dressing, and Bath-rooms; distant
thirteen minutes by chair from the Tram;
fitted with superior baths and with hot
and cold water; large Kitchen; laundry and
Servants' Quarters.
A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, with Drying,
Dressing, and Bath-rooms; distant thirteen
minutes by chair from the Tram; Kitchen and
Servants' Quarters.
For Particulars and Terms, apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1906. [1042]

**THE
LAHMEYER ELECTRICAL CO. LD..
LONDON.**
THE
FELTEN & GUILLAUME-LAHMEYER WERKE
FRANKFURT A/M.
FOR ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION
Apply to **SIEMSEN & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.** 46a

**GUINNESS'S EXTRA QUALITY
STOUT**
"HORSE HEAD" BRAND
IN
QUARTS, PINTS, AND SPLITS.
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 5th May, 1906. [a34]

CANADA ACCIDENT ASSURANCE CO.
HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.
THIS COMPANY issues the most Liberal and Clear Policy ever offered in the East.
DOUBLE BENEFITS for TRAVEL ACCIDENTS. FEVER, TYPHOID, and
SMALLPOX Covered. Policies written HERE, in any currency.
HONGKONG OFFICE:—14, Des Vœux Road Central.
GRANT & LESLIE, GEO. GRIMBLE,
General Agents for China. Manager, Hongkong. [777]

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
OF
LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.
ESTABLISHED 1815

	Per Case.
BRANDY * * * *	\$22.50
" * * *	20.00
" * * *	16.75
WHISKY, PALL MALL -	20.00
" JOHN WALKER & SONS'	
OLD HIGHLAND -	12.50
" C. P. & CO'S SPECIAL	
BLEND -	10.50
PORT WINE, INVALIDS -	20.00
" DOURO -	13.75
SHERRY, AMOROSO -	20.00
" LA TORRE -	16.00
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.	40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO
SIEMSEN & CO..
HONGKONG AGENTS. 51a

PEERLESS SCOTS WHISKIES
OF
HAIG & HAIG, LD., DISTILLERS SINCE 1679.
3 Star, SPECIAL—The finest of all "Peg" WHISKIES at .. \$13.00
5 Star, LIQUEUR—Exquisite, best in the World for Club or Private use at .. \$22.00
Stop drinking rank, Smoky Stuff, because "it comes through the Soda."
Try HAIG & HAIG'S WHISKIES; pure, mellow matured, non-smoky, delicate flavour.
Once tried, preferred to all others. Sole Agents for Hongkong:
1137 F. BLACKHEAD & Co

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
JUST RECEIVED A NEW SHIPMENT OF
SUMMER COSTUMES
IN MUSLIN, LINEN, COTTON, ETC.

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS.
LATEST LONDON AND PARIS STYLES.
BLOUSES, UNDERSKIRTS, BOOTS AND SHOES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1906. [a33]

**MACKIE'S
WHITE HORSE CELLAR**
THE UNRIVALLED SCOTCH WHISKY
\$14.00 PER DOZEN.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
SOLE AGENTS:
W. BREWER & CO.
23 & 25, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Thrashing Floor, by J. S. Fletcher...
Gambler, by Author of John Chibote...
M. F.
Portreeve, by Edgar Philipps...
The Man with Opals, by A. Wilson Barrett...
Pilkington, by W. Cairns...
First it was Ordained, by Guy Thorne...
Beauty Shop, by D. Woodroffe...
A Specimen Spinner, by Yeigh...
The Romance of the Fountain, by Hamilton...
The Coat of Many Colours...
Tongues of Gossip, by Sherwood...
Stars of Destiny, by Truscott...
The Parson's Wood, by Simpson...
The Web of the Past, by Cromartie...
The Difficult Way, by Dearmer...
Love in the Lists, by Montgomery...
The Prophet of the Poor...
Imperial Naval Review and an Account
of the Visit of the British Fleet to
Japan...
NEW STOCK.
ACCOUNT BOOKS of all kinds, LEDGERS,
JOURNALS, CASH BOOKS, DAY
BOOKS, MEMORANDUM BOOKS.
LARGE VARIETY of NOTE PAPERS
in various qualities and sizes with envelopes
to match.
NELSON'S NEW ROYAL DICTION-
ARY, 75 cents each.
PEAR'S CYCLOPEDIA, 80 cents each.
NEW STOCK DRAWING INSTRU-
MENTS.
LARGE VARIETY NEW COLOUR-
ED POST CARDS. [a33]

HIRANO.
THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST.
THE HIRANO MINERAL WATER CO., LD., KOBE.
AGENTS: F. BLACKHEAD & CO.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1905. [1905]

JAPAN COALS.
**mitsui BUSSAN KAISHA
(mitsui & co.)**
HEAD OFFICE—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH—34, LIME STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH—Palmers' Buildings, 100, HOUSE STREET
OTHER BRANCHES
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai,
Chiofo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka,
Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Shimoda, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki,
Kuchino, Sasabe, Matsuyama, Hiroshima, Hakodate, Taipeh, &c.
Telegraphic Address: "mitsui" (A.B.C. and A 1 Code)
CONTRACTORS of COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armies and the State
Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Ma-
and Foreign Steamers.
SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Mito, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and
SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Honda, Kanada, Fajinotana, Mamoda, Mannoura, Onoura (Otsu),
Sasahara, Tanakura, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yanokibara, and other Coals.
112 S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

INSURANCES
**ALLIANZ INSURANCE COMPANY OF
BERLIN.**
THE UNDERSIGNED having been
appointed AGENTS for the above
Company are prepared to accept Risks against
FIRE at Current Rates.
SIEMSEN & Co. [1166]
Hongkong, 28th May, 1906.

**NORTH BRITISH AND MERCAN-
TILE INSURANCE COMPANY.**
TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1904
\$17,161,299.
I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... \$3,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL... 2,687,500 0 0
II. FUND FUNDS... 3,601,293 12 9

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above
Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents. [1567]
Hongkong, 30th June, 1906.

**UNION OF PARIS FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED**
THE Undersigned having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company are
prepared to accept Risks against FIRE at
current rates.
SIEMSEN & CO. 29
Hongkong, 1st January, 1904.

**AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE IN-
SURANCE CO.
OF AIX-LE-CHAPELLE.**
THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
Current Rates.
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.
Agents. 311
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897.

ON SALE
BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG
WEEKLY PRESS, July to December
1905. With Index. Price \$7.50.
On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office
Hongkong, 20th Feb., 1906

HONGKONG HOTEL
FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.
Dining accommodation for 300 Persons
163 Bedrooms
Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel
Residents
Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor
Electric Lighting and Fans
Every Comfort
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms
Ladies' Cloak Rooms
Matron in attendance
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS
H. HAYNES, Manager.
[a40]

KING EDWARD HOTEL.
A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the—
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a351]

VICTORIA HOTEL.
SHAMSEEN—CANTON.
On the British Concession.

MACAO HOTEL.
MACAO, CHINA.
In the Centre of the Praza Grande.

Both Hotels under experienced European
Management.
Every Comfort and Convenience for Residents
and Tourists.

WM. FARMER,
Proprietor.
[a1137]
"BOA VISTA"
(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH
CHINA).
MACAO.

HAS been re-opened under European
management and most strict supervision
as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of
a few days' rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
colony of Macao.
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong
One steamer (s.s. Heungghen), daily to and
from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from
Canton, give easy communication with
these centres.
An Orchestra plays during Dinner on
Saturdays.
Cable Address—"BOA VISTA."
For Terms, apply
[a211] THE MANAGER.

CARTRIDGES.
IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THERE-
FORE ALWAYS FRESH.
ELEY'S, SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE
and KYNOK'S SPORTING
CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE
and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in
all Sizes, Nos. 10 to 888G. AIR GUNS and
AMMUNITION in Variety.
WM. SCHMIDT & CO.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1902 893

**HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM-
WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED**
IN LIQUIDATION.

TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
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INTIMATION

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

SCOTCH
WHISKY.
GREAT REDUCTION
IN
PRICES.From this date the Prices of our Popular
Brands of SCOTCH WHISKIES
will be as under.

Per Case of 1 Doz.

- A. THORNE'S BLEND... \$11.00
B. GLENORCHY BLEND (A Fine
Soda Whisky)... \$11.40
C. ABERDEEN GLENLIVET (A
Fine Pot Still Whisky)... \$12.50
D. H.K.D. BLEND of the Finest
Old Malt Scotch Whiskies... \$14.00

E BLEND

THE POPULAR WHISKY
of the Far East... \$15.00The above Prices are strictly NET. The
discount of five per cent. previously allowed on
our Whiskies ceases from this date.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1906. [30]

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Correspondents must forward their names and ad-
dresses with communications addressed to the Editor,
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No anonymous signed communications that have
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BIRTH

On May 24th, at Shanghai, Mrs. RICHARD
WATSON, of a daughter. Premature.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 1st, 1906.

It would puzzle the most imaginative of
men to conceive what special interest the
people of Canada can have in the question
of the opium trade in China. The recent
protest which has been made at Ottawa on
this well-known subject is a curious
illustration of the tendency of each part of
the British Empire to interfere with the
affairs of some other part, which is the
idea which a large number of persons
apparently entertain of what constitutes
imperial unity. This very extended
sympathy may be interesting as showing
the degree to which one portion of the
Empire identifies itself with every other,
but it certainly has some inconveniences
in a practical point of view, and is apt to
make some people exclaim, "Save me from
my friends." Of course that is no
particular reason why the good people of
Canada should not indulge in a little piece
of sentimentalism, any more than that that
amusement should be prohibited to the
public at home, but at least the latter, as
being responsible for imperial concerns, are
minding their own business, while the
former are simply interfering in a matter
which in no way concerns them. A great
advantage which a Colony like Canada
possesses in regard to this question is
indeed its being completely ignorant of its
true bearing. There is nothing which is
more advantageous in certain discussions
than ignorance of facts. The man who is
acquainted with them may hesitate to utter
high sounding platitudes which seem to

make a good case, but the energetic
orator who gets his facts from his
imagination can enlarge upon a pet theme
to any extent that suits his fancy. We
all know what can be asserted on the
subject of opium. It has been said a
hundred times and as often refuted; but
the same excitement is renewed whenever
there appears to be the slightest chance of
once more obtaining a hearing. It may be
surmised that the agitation in Canada has
been induced to some extent by the advent
to power of the Liberal Government, who
seem wonderfully ready to listen to fanciful
grievances from abroad, and to interfere in
every direction where it is possible for
them to do so.

The plain facts with regard to the opium
question are by this time so well known
that the wonder is that anyone should have
thought of raising up this old ghost in the
present day. The question as between
great Britain and China has never been
anything other than a fiscal one. It has
been conclusively shown that opium was
habitually and generally used in China long
before we had anything to do with the
country; it is an incontestable fact that the
poppy is grown over large districts in
China, so that, if Indian opium were not
imported, the only result would be that
there would be more brought from the
Levant, and more Chinese grown opium
consumed. This has been the reply which
has been brought forth time after time
when the same kind of fireworks as those
expended in Ottawa have been let off. The
absurdity of giving up a large trade and
the large revenue which is derived from
opium by the Indian Government, when
the practical result would be nothing, has
been generally accepted as a sufficient reply
to the anti-opium arguments, especially as
incidentally it is usually shown that the
pernicious effects of opium upon the
Chinese, are greatly exaggerated, and that
they do not approach to the harm
done at home by the sale of intoxicating
liquors, from which the Home Government
also derives a large revenue. It is time
this old opium bugbear were once and for
all done away with; as the same discussion
over and over again is becoming a little
monotonous.

Mr. Stevens, American Adviser to the Korean
Court, is visiting Japan.

Mr. Thorsvald Hanson has been appointed
Consul for Norway at Shanghai.

The French Mail of the 1st May was delivered
in London on the 30th.

There were ten plagues cast yesterday, all
fatal. The number of the last was 663.

M. Lejeune has been appointed Vice-Consul
for France at Hongkong and has entered upon
his duties.

The spring meeting at Tientsin is described
as "about as tame as it possibly could be"
from a racing point of view.

May 24th was the birthday of H. I. M. the
Empress of Japan. There were as usual joyous
celebrations at the Imperial Palace, Tokyo.

Admiral Togo and Admiral Katsurama will
proceed on a tour of inspection to Manchuria
by the *Manchu Maru*, which was to leave
Kagoshima for North China to-day (June 1st).

The *Shan Shing* reports that according to
the Captain of S. S. *Tsukui Maru*, which
entered the port of Nagasaki from Hokkaido
on May 22nd, a mechanical mine, at a point
some 26 nautical miles off Honshu (Lat. 39° 25'
Long. 139° 25' E.) was found drifting
in the direction of Tsugaru Strait on April
19th.

The dummy rifles and bayonets which were
used for military drill at Yamato and Pokufuku
Schools have been given up to the authorities
on the advice of the Government. It will be
remembered that by a recent decision of Mr.
Hazeland, the magistrate, these were declared
weapons within the meaning of the Ordinance.

Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai and Yang Shih-
hsing have jointly memorialised the Throne,
asking that the order of the Double Dragon
may be bestowed upon the German Governor of
Kiaochow, the German Consul at Chingtau, and
three other German officials, as a recognition of
their friendly attitude in securing the with-
drawal of the German troops.

Mr. A. J. Basto, jun., who is in the service of
the Imperial Maritime Customs, but now on
leave in England and studying law, has
successfully passed the Easter examination at
Lincoln's Inn. This, we understand, is the
second examination passed by him. The many
friends of Mr. Antonio J. Basto, of Macao, will
be pleased to hear of the success attained by his
son.

By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel C. H. U.
Price, D.S.O., Comdt. and Officers of the 129th
Battalion, the Band of the Regiment will play
the following programme at the U. S. R. Club,
Kowloon, on Friday, 1st June, 1906, com-
mencing at 5 p.m.:—
Patriot... "U.S.A."... Coxswain
Overture... "Lodovica"... Cherubini
Three Dances from "Neil Gwyn"... German
Selection... "A Country Girl"... Monckton
Cavatina... "The Husking Song"... Thurban

At Shanghai on May 27th was witnessed a
coincidence. Two Japanese cruisers celebrating
the anniversary of Togo's victory flew the
Russian flag at the main, in honor of the
anniversary of the coronation of the Tsar.

How little China has really reformed judicial
proceedings is indicated by the facts in
connection with a "one" execution reported to
be proceeding in the native city at Shanghai.
The prisoner who is undergoing this barbarous
punishment is a carpenter whose daughter was
first cruelly abused and then sold as a slave by
his apprentice. The carpenter in his fury slew
the apprentice after mutilating him in a manner
too revolting to be described in print, and the
end of the whole affair is the lingering torture
of the cage.

It is reported in official circles, says the P. &
T. Times, that the Tartar-General of Heliung-
kiang has now received a report from Tachai
Siu Chun, stating that all the mines along the
Amur River have been occupied by the Russians.
The Tartar-General has been very much
surprised and sent a notification to the Russian
authorities for the restoration of the mines
which the Russians declined. The Waiwapi
has therefore been requested to negotiate with
the Russian Minister in Peking.

SAMPAN AND LAUNCH COLLIDE

An inquiry was held at the Magistracy
yesterday afternoon before Mr. F. A. Hazeland
sitting as Coroner and a jury into the circum-
stances connected with the death of a sampan
woman named Cheung Ting, who was drowned
in the harbour on the night of May 23rd as
a result of a collision between the Dock Com-
pany's launch No. 7 and a sampan.

Inspector Langley watched the proceedings
on behalf of the police, and Mr. A. C. Holborow
(of Mess. S. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) appeared
for the coxswain of the launch.

Wong Cheung, married woman, and owner of
sampan 3877, deposed that at 10.30 o'clock
on the night of May 23rd, launch No. 7
came into collision with her boat. At the time
of the collision witness was returning from the
steamer *Hui*, which was lying in Hungsham
Bay, to the Kowloon Dock wharf. On board
he had just the collision were only two
women—the deceased and witness. Immedi-
ately after the collision witness' boat became
full of water and sank, both women being thrown
into the sea. Cheung Ting was drowned.
There was a lamp on board her sampan, and
that was at the stern of the boat. The launch
struck the sampan on the port side, the
former vessel being about a ship's length from
the shore when the collision occurred.

By Mr. Holborow—Witness left the wharf
for the *Hui* about nine o'clock. She had three
belle-makers on board then, and left them on
board the steamer. The night was very dark,
there was a moderate wind blowing and it was
raining heavily. Just off the Docks there was
a very strong tide. No. 7 was also returning
to the dock when the collision happened. Wit-
ness' boat was taken out of her course by the
tide. Witness was compelled to put her lamp
at the stern of the boat, because if she had hoisted
it the wind would have extinguished it. She
knew that the Harbour Regulations required
that the light be hoisted so that it is visible all
round the horizon. When the sampan was
raised the lamp was found at the stern of the
boat, and not under the hood.
The inquiry was adjourned.

HONOUR FOR DR. PEARSE

Dr. W. W. Pearse, M.B., Acting M.O.H.,
was admitted M.D. of the University of Aber-
deen at a graduation ceremony held on April
6th, according to a report in a Plymouth journal.
This was with "highest honours," his thesis, a
contribution to the study of bubonic plague,
attracting the special attention of the faculty.
Dr. Pearse's father is consulting physician to
the Plymouth Public Dispensary.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE
ASSOCIATION.

The following are the principal scores at 500
yards for the Governor's 1906 Cup for the month
of May. There were 100 entries, the highest
score being made by Mr. J. C. Peter, who will
hold the cup for the month:

J. C. Peter	64	6	70
J. M. Henderson	61	9	70
J. McNamee	58	12	70
J. T. Douglas	54	14	70
S. A. Joseph	48	22	70
G. H. Wakeman	64	5	69
J. H. Pidgeon	59	ser.	68
J. C. Gray	58	ser.	68
L. G. Bird	58	8	66
H. W. Bird	46	20	66
Sir Francis Piggett	6	4	65
Dr. G. M. Harston	47	18	65
G. K. Haxton	62	2	64
E. W. Terrey	49	14	63
C. H. W. Kew	47	16	63
Dr. W. A. B. Moore	48	14	62
A. Muir	51	10	61
Dr. W. W. Pearse	47	14	61
J. J. Stebbings	54	6	60
Dr. Evan Jones	52	8	60
W. Dobbs	59	3	59
P. L. Miller	51	8	59
J. McGubbin	47	12	59
D. J. McKeanzie	54	4	58
W. H. T. Davis	53	4	57
C. Bond	56	ser.	57
C. E. H. Beavis	50	6	56
P. H. N. Jones	36	20	56
Hoe. E. A. Hewett	39	16	55
A. S. Tuxford	46	6	52
A. Blowsy	43	8	51

For the Governor's 1905 cup during the month
the following were the best scores:
Sir Francis Piggett... 63 + 4 = 67
J. C. Peter... 61 + 6 = 67
J. H. Pidgeon... 60 ser. = 60
J. Whittall... 49 + 10 = 59
J. C. Gray... 57 ser. = 57
E. W. Terrey... 40 + 14 = 54
The 500 yards pool on the 25th and 27th
was won by Mr. J. C. Peter with a score of
64 + 6 = 70.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

LONDON, May 31st.

The French budget shows a deficit
of thirteen millions.

BRITISH BATTLESHIP
WRECKED.

LONDON, May 31st.

H. M. S. battleship "Montagu,"
which went ashore on Lundy Island,
is likely to become a total wreck.
The crew were saved.

OPIUM TRADE CONDEMNED.

LONDON, May 31st.

A motion condemning the opium
trade has been carried in the House
of Commons.

STEAMER ON FIRE.

LONDON, May 31st.

The P. and O. steamer "Somali"
arrived at Plymouth on fire.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS LAND
LEAGUER.

LONDON, May 31st.

Michael Davitt is dead.
[Deceased was a notable Nationalist and
during a stirring career found himself often
in conflict with the British Government.
Beginning work in a Lancashire cotton mill, he
lost an arm, afterwards becoming a compositor,
from which he drifted into journalism. He
joined the Fenian Brotherhood and more
than once was imprisoned for treason
and sedition. He was elected M.P. for County
Meath while a convict in Ireland. Prison
but was disqualified by a special vote of the
House of Commons. Later he represented
several Irish constituencies. He was one of the
founders of the Land League.]

FOOD RIOTS IN YINGSHAN.

SHANGHAI, May 31st.

A serious dear food rising has
taken place in Yingshan, Kiangsi
province. The people are taking
refuge in the cities.

The British gunboat "Snipe" pro-
ceeds from Nanchang to the scene of
the disturbance to-morrow, while the
Governor is also sending troops.

The missionaries are not involved
in the trouble.

[REUTERS SERVICE.]

RUSSIA.

LONDON, May 29th.

The Duma, yesterday, disregarding the
Government declaration, continued to dis-
cuss measures for the betterment of the
people.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

LONDON, May 29th.

The House of Commons has adopted the
first clause of the Education Bill by 365 to
162.

GERMANY.

LONDON, May 29th.

Another stormy scene occurred in the
Reichstag yesterday, owing to the Govern-
ment declaring that the decision to reduce
the troops in Danuberland, was a matter for
the Kaiser only, and to the revelation that
the Kaiser had already made a reduction in
the contingent.

IRELAND.

LONDON, May 29th.

With a view of arresting the physical
decline of the population, and instilling
new hope into Irish labourers, Mr. Bryce
has introduced a Bill authorising a loan of
£4,500,000 to provide 25,000 labourers
cottages in Ireland and for devoting
£50,000 annually, derived from various
economies, to the same object.

THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

LONDON, May 29th.

Sir Edward Grey says that China has
promised to reaffirm formally that the
administration of the Customs will continue
as at present constituted.

THE DUTY ON TEA.

LONDON, May 29th.

A House of Commons Committee has
agreed on a fivepenny duty on tea after
rejecting by 275 to 179 an amendment to
reduce it to fourpence.

THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, May 29th.

Great excitement has been caused in the
United States by the revelations of Mr.
Neill, the Labour Commissioner, who
inspected the packing houses in Chicago,
and discovered horrible malpractices in the
conversion of putrefying matter into canned
meats.

CHINA AND CHRISTIAN
LITERATURE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

London, May 4th.

There was a slight breeze at the annual
meeting of the Christian Literature Society for
China on Wednesday when Lord Radstock got
up to say how pleased he had been by what he
had heard that afternoon.

It all arose through misconception. Mr. A.
Kennedy, the secretary, read an abstract of the
report, which showed that in China, during the
past year, the Society had published nine new
books and thirteen reprints, and put into
circulation 135,244 volumes of literature based
on Christian principles, and during its existence
had circulated in China no less than 1,640,000
printed pages. The books included works of
biography, history, poor law, political economy,
physics, mining, engineering, communications,
psychology, and many other subjects, besides
books professedly religious.

Mr. C. S. Addis, one of the managers of the
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in London,
moved the adoption of the report in an admirable
speech. One of the phrases he used was that
the object of the Society was to promote
national efficiency in China. He evidently took
it for granted that everyone knew the
Christian character of the Society. He referred
to it as the handmaiden of all the missions in
operation in China and went on to interest
business men, men outside purely religious
work, in the objects of the Society and its work.
Properly enough, he laid emphasis on the
ignorance that prevailed universally, not in
China only, and commended the Society to the
support of business men in China and at home
on the lower basis of self-interest as well as on
the higher ground of benefiting the Chinese
and helping to raise them to a higher level in
the civilisation of the world. His object, as
one who knows from personal experience of the
autogamy that exists in all Far Eastern
communities between the missionaries and the
merchants, was to reconcile the two,
to show that there need be no autogamy.
Alike in matter and in manner it was an
admirable speech.

Rev. W. Gilbert Walshe seconded in an
equally excellent speech. It had been urged
that the Chinese have never asked for Chris-
tianity and that therefore they should be left
to their native beliefs. But the business men
who advanced this argument must not forget
that the Chinese did not ask for foreign trade,
it was forced upon them, and if the argument
against the introduction of Christianity was
good then it applied with equal force to the
introduction of foreign commerce. He claimed
that the C.L.S. justified its existence, that it
worked upon the right lines, and that the
results had far exceeded their most sanguine
expectations.

Lord Radstock thought the speeches tended
to show that the Society was not "Christian"
and not "missionary." Too much stress had
been laid on "efficiency," and Christ's name had
been ignored. Japan had shown that efficiency
might be achieved by infidels. He did not
find fault with the Society or its work. What
he protested against was Christ being put in
the second place.

Explanations were speedily forthcoming to
assure Lord Radstock that Christianity was not
ignored in the work of the Society. Mr. Walshe
read a list to show that the bulk of the books
were religious in character, and others assured
Lord Radstock that preference was given in all
works translated into Chinese to works based
on Christian principles.

The Chairman was Mr. W. Howell Davis,
M.P., and a vote of thanks to him was proposed
by Mr. E. R. P. Moon, M.P., and seconded by
Mr. Cheng Ching-yi, of Peking, whose remarks
seemed to dissipate whatever doubts remained
in Lord Radstock's mind.

Mr. Addis, in his speech, referred to Dr.
Morrison's recent telegram. In it, he said,
Dr. Morrison had summed up in sympathetic
fashion the present situation in China. He
defined the reform movement as a striving after
national efficiency. To his (Mr. Addis) mind,
this was of the first importance. There was no
man living who spoke with higher authority or
more profound or intimate knowledge of China
than the Peking correspondent of the Times,
and he would do well to lay his counsel to
heart when he bespoke for the reform move-
ment the support and the sympathy of his
fellow-countrymen at home.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, May 31st.

IN BANKRUPTCY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUNJEE JUDGE).

PUBLIC EXAMINATION.
Re the Sham Shing-wo firm or parts the
debtor.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, official receiver, con-
ducted this public examination, and Mr. C. F.
Dixon (of Mr. John Hastings' office) watched
proceedings on behalf of the debtor.

Chun Yak-chun said he was a partner in the
Sham Shing-wo firm of No. 2, Chun On Lane,
sweetmeat dealers. When he started business
there were six partners, but he had now only one.
He started the business in 1883 and found
himself in difficulty in October last. He lost
over \$10,000 in one sugar transaction alone and
his business was losing, as the market went
against him. He bought it at a high price and
had to sell it at a low price. He had had no
other speculations during the last year. He was
not able to pay his debts in 1904 and
borrowed considerable sums of money during
last year. He had every intention to repay the
money borrowed. The money he borrowed last
year was used in buying sugar, but he lost on
the transaction. The sum of \$8,494, mentioned
in his statement of affairs as good debts, was
not altogether good, but he thought \$5,000 of it
was good. Witness offered his creditors
15 per cent but it was not accepted.
The examination was adjourned sine die.

HAMBURG.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

May 1st.

THE H. A. L. AND SAN FRANCISCO.

After hearing of the appalling calamity in
California, an offer of assistance (\$5,000) was
made by Mr. Hallis, chairman of the Hamburg
America Line. It was declined by President

Roosevelt on the plea that America was quite
able to meet the emergency without foreign aid.
Although the message was couched in most
courteous language the refusal caused a certain
amount of sorrow at first, as hitherto a feeling
of solidarity amongst nations has prevailed on
the occasion of sudden calamities like the
present; at the same time people are ready to
admit the manly sense of independence the
reply denotes and to allow that the States are
wealthy enough to do the needful themselves.

HAMBURG FREE LIBRARIES.

A public reading room and library on the
lines of those which in England and in the
United States have proved such a success were
started here seven years ago by a small number
of gentlemen, and although they at first met
with little encouragement from the people they
approached, who gave it as their opinion that
the public cared little for reading generally and
certainly not for instructive literature, they
may now look back with pride on what they
have accomplished. Liberal donations from a
few friends enabled them to make a beginning,
the State having placed suitable rooms at their
disposal free of rent in the Kollhorn.
A free library and reading-room were opened on
Oct. 2, 1899, 4,626 volumes were lent out during
the first month, but by the end of the following
year the number had reached 93,000, or on an
average 200 a day, showing plainly that a long-
felt want was being supplied. Emboldened by
their success the committee made another appeal
to the public, who this time responded in a more
generous spirit, contributing a sum of about
M. 50,000. But welcome as this was, it showed
that without assistance from the State the work
could not be carried on, and an application was
therefore made to the authorities for an annual
grant of M. 50,000 for the next five years. The
committee had to be satisfied with M. 20,000,
but a few additional donations coming in, they
found themselves in a position not only to keep
the library going, but to further develop it.
From 6,000 borrowers in the first year the num-
ber rose in the following one to 10,000, and in
1902 to 16,000, 93,000, 122,000 and 173,000
volumes having been issued. It was gratifying
to note that instructive books, scientific, techni-
cal, literary, etc., were by no means neglected,
but were in great demand. It had become
necessary to increase the stock of books, which
in the beginning consisted of barely 10,000
volumes. Over 2,000 were added in 1901 and
another 3,000 in 1902, and as the old premises
no longer sufficed, it was decided to apply to the
Senate and Bürgermeisterei for further accommo-
dation. A sum of 150,000 marks was granted,
together with a suitable locality in the Pferde-
markt, and donations to the amount of M.
20,000 having been received from private
sources, a second library, but for want of space
without a reading-room, was forthwith opened.
Owing to its more central position this proved
even a greater success than the first, for over
140,000 volumes were lent out there during the
first twelve months, bringing the total for the
two up to 326,000 volumes in 1903. This
necessitated a reconstruction of the premises,
which was effected at a cost of M. 4,000.
Towards the end of 1904 a third branch was
started in Rotherbaum, a suburb on the
Elbe, chiefly inhabited by work-people. Al-
though the rooms in the Pferdemarkt had been
closed for five months in 1904 owing to the
alterations mentioned, the two libraries issued
44,500 volumes to 38,110 borrowers in that
year, and in the following six months the total
of all three branches totaled up 388,615 volumes
and 43,375 borrowers.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held on May 31st in the Council Chamber at 2.30 p.m.

PRESENT.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, MAJOR SIR MATTHEW NATHAN, K.C.M.G.
HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL VILLIERS HATTON, C.B. (Commanding the Troops).
Hon. Mr. T. SERCOMBE SMITH (Colonial Secretary).
Hon. Sir H. S. BERKELEY, K.C. (Attorney-General).
Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).
Hon. Mr. A. W. BREWIN (Registrar-General).
Hon. Captain L. A. W. HAINES-LAWRENCE, R.N. (Harbour Master).
Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM (Director of Public Works).
Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWITT.
Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M., C.M.G.
Hon. Mr. E. OSBORNE.
Hon. Mr. Wei Yik.
Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER (Clerk of Councils).

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

PAPERS.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the following papers:—Returns of the Police Magistrates Courts for the year 1905; report of the Post Office Department for the year 1905; report of the Captain Superintendent of Police and of the Superintendent of the Fire Brigade for the year 1905.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes (Nos. 25 to 33) and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded.

HIS EXCELLENCY Financial Minute No. 25 is to vote a sum of \$250 in aid of the vote Public Works Extraordinary, buildings 12—quarters for signalmen, Green Island. This is really for quarters for the assistant lighthouse keeper. When I inspected at Green Island on May 1st, my attention was called to the insufficient quarters provided for this officer, and as it is more economical to do the work now when a contractor is working on the site than to postpone it until later, I decided after consultation with the Director of Public Works that this small addition should be made.

Financial Minute No. 29 is in aid of the vote Public Works Extraordinary, building: re-arrangement of outbuildings at the Supreme Court. Last month the Crown Solicitor, through the Registrar of the Supreme Court, brought to my notice the overcrowding of the basement of that building. I visited the building and am satisfied that better arrangements could be made. The plan for these arrangements was prepared by the Director of Public Works in consultation with the Registrar of the Supreme Court, and to carry out the alterations in accordance with this plan \$1,000 is required. Financial minute No. 30 is for a sum of \$7,800 in aid of the vote Public Works Extraordinary, buildings—Time-hall tower on Blackhead's Hill, Kowloon. The origin of the proposal to build a new time-hall tower was a complaint which appeared in the Press some time ago that the existing time-hall is not visible from all parts of the harbour. The matter was referred to the Chamber of Commerce, and in consultation with them a new site was selected on Blackhead's Hill. This site is within War Department property, but the honourable and gallant member on my right has consented to the time-hall being erected on that property. Plans have been prepared, and have been concurred in by the Director of the Observatory, and as the matter affects shipping it is considered to be of some urgency, and it is proposed to put it in hand without waiting for next year's estimates.

Financial minute No. 31 is for \$28,275.36 in aid of the vote Public Works Extraordinary, miscellaneous, reconstruction of Government piers. This sum is due to the final reclamation account, on the final closing of that account in accordance with notices which appeared in the Government Gazette on March 2nd. The closing of that account involves certain credits to the Treasury due to sums having been paid into the account in excess of what was due by Government for their part of the reclamation, and from other causes. These credits will more than cover the debit which you are now asked to refer to the Finance Committee.

Financial minute No. 32 is for \$217.80 in aid of the vote for the school at Yau-nai. This is a small excess on the estimate of \$25,500 for the building. The school is now completed. Honourable members will remember it has been erected in fulfilment of a promise made to Mr. Ho Tung when the present Kowloon School was converted from a general into a British school. Honourable members who have visited the building will be satisfied that the promise of the Government to provide a suitable place for Chinese children has been amply fulfilled.

Financial minute No. 33 for \$100 in aid of the vote education, department of Inspector of Schools—other charges. Remuneration to assistant examiners of grant schools. This remuneration in past years has been paid somewhat irregularly from the bounty for grant for schools. We now propose to regularise the matter by making a special vote for it. This will not involve any excess on that vote for the department.

The motion was agreed to.

FINANCIAL.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table report of the Finance Committee, No. 2, and moved that it be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was carried.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL—I ask leave to introduce and read for the first time a bill entitled "An Ordinance to authorise the appropriation of a supplementary sum of two hundred and seventy-eight thousand four hundred and twelve dollars and eight cents, to defray the charges of the year 1905."

The Colonial Treasurer seconded.

HIS EXCELLENCY—The amounts which it is proposed to provide by this bill have already been covered by financial minutes which came before the Legislature from time to time last year. The total excess on votes apart from savings on other votes appears in the bill as \$278,412. Honourable members may notice a discrepancy between this figure and the figure of \$301,340.35 which appears as total excess over the amount originally voted on page 28 of the supplementary Colonial estimates now before them. It is accounted for by the fact that it was not necessary for the Council to vote an excess on the military contribution, that being provided by law No. 1 of 1901, against the excess over the original estimates of \$301,340. It will be observed at the foot of the same page that there has been a saving of \$22,927.75. It will be observed that there was \$22,927.75 less expenditure during the year than was anticipated. From the returns already laid on the table and published in sessional paper No. 5 of this year it will be remembered that the revenue was less than anticipated, the revenue during the year being \$289,297. Comparing these two figures it will be observed that the working for the year was less favourable than was anticipated when the estimates for 1905 were made, by a sum of \$56,290. The result of this is that whereas in the original estimates of surplus in the year 1905 \$23,419 was anticipated, there was actually a deficit of \$32,871. When I addressed the Council on 7th September last I estimated a deficit of \$78,572, so the final estimates show we are somewhat better off than at the time when the estimates for the current year were introduced.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL—Sir, I rise to move the second reading of a bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the law relating to the Property of Married Women."

The object of this Ordinance is to place married women in this Colony on the same footing as they stand in England, and to accord to them the right of protection with regard to their own property, separate property, which they enjoy in the mother country and I may say elsewhere in the Empire. The Ordinance is an amendment, with such slight modifications as are necessary to make it suitable to the slightly varying conditions in this Colony, of the provisions of the Imperial enactment known as the Married Women's Property Act of 1882 and 1893. The original act in England was passed in 1882, but the 1893 act extended very much the protection which was accorded for the first time in England to married women in respect of their property. The Ordinance in this Colony will give immediate protection to married women with respect to their savings in the savings banks, other banks or otherwise in trust. There are many married women here who have such savings and who have property in the shape of shares, property both movable and immovable. The principle of the bill will, I am sure, commend itself to everybody in the Colony. Exactly why it was not introduced before I am unable to say, but I think it is high time it should be introduced now. The only persons likely to object will be the Sikh and other Indian moneylenders and usurers, also the class who frequently take property of their wives to pay debts incurred. It is proposed to give the Ordinance effect as from the first day of January, 1893, when the English Act of 1882 came into operation. The object in so doing is to place all married women in the Colony with respect to the power to acquire and dispose of property which they have acquired here in the same conditions as in the old country. Instead of moving that the bill be referred to a committee of the whole Council, I think it would be better to refer it to the Law Committee, and move that it be referred to the Standing Committee on Law.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to regulate the qualifications and to provide for the registration of dentists. He said—The intention of this Bill is as far as possible to ensure that for the future persons practising as dentists in this Colony shall be professionally educated as such. At the present moment there is no legal qualification for a person practising as a dentist, and it cannot but obviously be desirable that such a state of things should cease as soon as possible. To effect that object the Bill provides that after the Ordinance is passed, into law no one shall practise in this Colony as a dentist unless he is on the register of dentists to be established. In order to get upon that register a person desiring to practise as a dentist will have to satisfy a board to be called a Dentistry Board, and to be appointed in the manner set forth in the Ordinance and consisting of the Principal Medical Officer of Health as chairman, and two practising dentists—he will have to satisfy that Board that he possesses one of the qualifications set forth in clause 9, or that he is a person who at the date of the Ordinance passing into law or within a certain limited time to be hereafter fixed in committee was bona-fide practising as a dentist in the Colony. The Ordinance is liberal in its scope, because it is proposed by it to permit persons possessing qualifications as dentists other than those recognised by the Medical Council of England to practise. In other words it is proposed that the large bodies of American dentists who

have been practising here for many years shall continue to do so if they possess the qualifications which the Bill requires—that is to say if they have a degree or diploma or certificate granted by the universities of Pennsylvania or Harvard or other universities entitling them to practise dentistry, and if they have in addition to either of these professional qualifications a certificate of the State Dental Council of Pennsylvania or Massachusetts which entitles them to practise in those States. It is not necessary to go into details of qualifications. They are set out in clause 9 of the Bill. If any person coming here after the Act comes into operation desires to practise dentistry he must satisfy the Dentistry Board that he has the qualifications required by the Ordinance, but if the Board is not satisfied and the applicant is not satisfied with their dissatisfaction, the Bill provides an appeal to the Governor in Council. In England there is no appeal to any particular body, but this Bill allows a private appeal to the Governor in Council. My own opinion is that we should appoint a board and leave it to their discretion, but that can be discussed in committee. The Bill provides penalties upon persons who contravene its provisions. The Bill does not apply to persons who are at present practising dentistry in the Colony or who have practised within a certain time past up to the Ordinance coming into operation to be hereafter fixed except to this extent that every person whether practising before or not must put his name upon the register within a reasonable time. I think, Sir, the principle of the Bill must commend itself to the Council and I move that the Bill be now read a second time.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and this was agreed to.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL—I think, Sir, it would be well to send this Bill to the Standing Committee on Law, and I move that it be referred to the Law Committee.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and this was agreed to.

SUMMARY OFFENCES ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the third reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Summary Offences (Amendment) Ordinance, 1905.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was passed.

MAGISTRATES ORDINANCE AMENDMENT.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the third reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Magistrates Ordinance, 1890.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the bill was passed.

SUPREME COURT JURISDICTION.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the third reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance relating to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court with respect to the care and commitment of the custody of the persons and estates of lunatics.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was passed.

HIS EXCELLENCY—The Council stands adjourned till Thursday, June 6th.

FINANCIAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the Council—the Colonial Secretary (Hon. Mr. T. Sercombe Smith) presiding.

The following notes were passed:—

QUARTERS FOR SIGNALMEN.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$350 in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, Buildings, 12—Quarters for Signalmen, Green Island.

RE-ARRANGEMENT OF OUTBUILDINGS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$1,000 in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, Buildings, Re-arrangement of Outbuildings at the Supreme Court.

TIME-HALL TOWER.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$7,800 in aid of the vote Public Works Extraordinary, Buildings—Time-hall Tower on Blackhead's Hill, Kowloon.

GOVERNMENT PIERS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$28,275.36 in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, Miscellaneous, Re-construction of Government Piers.

YAU-NAI SCHOOL.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$217.80 in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, Buildings, 10—School, Yau-nai.

EDUCATION VOTE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$100 in aid of the vote, Education, Department of Inspector of Schools—Other Charges, Remuneration to Assistant Examiners of Grant Schools.

DEATH OF MR. THOMAS COWEN.

The Japan Chronicle, in announcing the death of Mr. Thomas Cowen, says it took place some a ruptured blood vessel in the brain. Mr. Cowen was being treated in the Akasaka Hospital in Tokyo, by Dr. Whitney, for tumour on the brain. Mr. Thomas Cowen was one of the best-known journalists in the Far East, an Irishman possessing high literary ability and a wide experience gained in many fields in this part of the world. He was a familiar friend to the Philippines, and Japan, the very characteristics which made it impossible for him to settle down in the rut of any one place were those which were the most attractive to his friends, who will hear of his death at a very early age with the sincerest regret. He was the founder of several papers, the Manila Times and China Times at Yau-nai, edited several others for short periods, and as a very correspondent made a name twelve years ago. In this latter capacity, perhaps most suited to his nature, he was considered brilliant, and during the China-Japan war as correspondent of the Times his work was admittedly the best that was sent to the London Press. His forte lay in descriptive writing. During the late war he was again a correspondent, and concluded his work in this direction by publishing one of the many books that have been written on the Russo-Japanese war. A year or more ago Mr. Cowen returned to Japan, which he liked better than any other country, a wreck of his former self—his face disfigured by terrible sufferings from neuralgia. During seasons of respite from suffering, however, he joked as much as ever, and enjoyed what could be got out of life, travelling a little and writing a little.

BRITISH SHIPPING IN WAR-TIME.

A NATIONAL INDEMNITY.

One of the most urgent and important recommendations of the Royal Commission on Food Supplies, of which the Prince of Wales was a member, was the formation of a small expert committee to frame a scheme of national indemnity against the loss by capture which British shipping may expect to sustain in the event of war. It was announced in the House of Commons that such a committee is in course of formation, so that the wish of the Royal Commission that there should be no delay in taking the step in question is evidently to be realised. The reasons which prompted the recommendation are quite clear. The Commission had ample evidence that our dependence on overseas food supplies might easily lead to panic prices in war-time. Admiral Sir John Hopkins, for instance, gave it as his opinion that the prices of commodities would be "tremendously driven up by the advance of insurance and freightage." The Royal Commissioners, therefore, came to the conclusion that a system of national indemnity would operate both as an additional security to the maintenance of our overseas trade and as an important safeguard against panic prices.

The alternative of national insurance was, of course, considered, but was rejected on the ground, among others, that national indemnity would leave it more open to the Government, acting through the Admiralty or otherwise, to keep greater control of the risks which, in some form or other, will undoubtedly have to be run. The final declaration of the Royal Commission on this subject was as follows:

We look mainly for security to the strength of our Navy, but we rely in only a less degree upon the widespread resources of our mercantile fleet, and its power to carry on our trade and reach all possible sources of supply wherever they exist; and we believe that a guarded and well-considered scheme of national indemnity would act as a powerful addition to our resources, because it would tend to keep down the cost of transport, and therefore would go far in the direction of preventing high prices in time of war, while, at the same time, it would be a stimulus to the enterprise of British shipowners.

Some interesting details as to the probable cost of a system of national indemnity will be at the service of the Committee now to be appointed. On the basis of the total foreign trade of the United Kingdom (import and export) in 1903, of which it may be assumed that about two-thirds was carried in British bottoms, it appears that the value of cargo per ton of British shipping entering and clearing with cargo may be taken at about £10 5s; so that, on the basis of a tonnage of 8,300,000 tons, the total value of cargoes liable to capture would be, in round figures, £91,000,000. Taking these figures together—

Value of shipping ... £89,000,000
Value of cargoes ... 91,000,000

Total ... £180,000,000

the cost of the indemnity to the Government would vary according to the percentage of losses in some such proportion as the following:

If 1 per cent. of our shipping were lost ... £1,800,000

If 2 1/2 per cent. of our shipping were lost ... £4,500,000

If 5 per cent. of our shipping were lost ... £9,000,000

If 10 per cent. of our shipping were lost ... £18,000,000

THE SUEZ CANAL.

ITS CAPABILITIES AND ITS FUTURE.

In the series "Round the Empire" in the World's Service Series, the subject of an interesting article. During the past twenty years, says the writer, steady work has been constantly going on. In 1870 the canal had a depth of only twenty-six feet three inches, and a bottom width of twenty-two feet. In 1877 it was deepened by half a metre, and the bottom width was gradually increased to a hundred and eight feet. The canal was at the same time widened on its banks to accelerate the speed of vessels. During the years 1893-1904 passing stations were constructed eight hundred and twenty yards in length at intervals of three miles, with a bottom width of a hundred and fifty feet. At this time also the depth of the canal was increased all along to twenty-nine and a half feet; and in 1902 ship drawing twenty-six feet three inches of water were allowed to use the canal. Work is still in progress with the intention of increasing the depth to thirty-one feet, and the bottom width to a hundred and twenty-eight feet when it will be possible to increase the rate of speed from six miles to nine miles an hour, reducing the average time of passage from eighteen to twelve hours. The steamer in which the writer came through the canal took sixteen and a half hours to effect the journey. Battleships can at present go through if they dismount their heavy guns into lighters, and coal at the far end of the canal. When a depth of thirty-one feet is obtained, even the "Dreadnought" could make the passage carrying her ten twelve-inch guns on their mountings. If the directors will be sufficiently far-sighted to incur the expense of widening the canal throughout its length, by connecting the existing passing stations and thus giving a continuous surface width of three hundred feet, with a bottom width of a hundred and fifty feet, this would accomplish the duplication of the canal, and vessels could pass each other without losing time at the passing stations. Tying up in a passing station means the loss of at least an hour. It has been estimated that the cost of the proposed extension would not exceed a million pounds—a capital expenditure which could not fail to be remunerative, and would set at rest for all time the construction of a rival canal.

If it is to be done no time should be lost, as the traffic is certain to increase in corresponding proportion to the annual development of the world's trade and shipping. From the first year of opening the canal, when the transit receipts amounted to only 54,460 francs, down to 1904, when the receipts were 115,518,474 francs, there has been a steady, continuous, annual growth of traffic; and what is specially to be noted is that such reduction of transit dues has been nearly always immediately followed by an increase in receipts. It will be interesting to see if this increase will be maintained during the current year, now that the tariff has been reduced to the unprecedented low rate of seven francs seventy-five centimes per ton.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 31st at 11.35 a.m. The barometer has risen over China and Japan.

An area of high pressure lies over the E. coast of China and W. Japan, and pressure is relatively low to the S. of Formosa.

Fresh N.E. and E. winds are indicated in the Formosa Channel, and the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—Fresh E. winds; fine.

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" 6 " Pints ... 4.15

" 1 " ... 16.50

" 1 " ... 2.75

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TELEPHONE No. 135.

AN ENGLISH VICAR'S OPINIONS.

The Rev. Forbes Phillips, Vicar of Glastonbury, recently addressed an audience on "The Resurrection—re-stated." The question was, he said, what appeared to the disciples after the crucifixion, and it was there he got into trouble. Fortunately for him St. Paul supported him in his views, or he would not be wearing the uniform of a clergyman of the Church of England. In his opinion, it was a spiritual personality, a glorified type of what all men would be one day if they remained faithful. There were many, he found, who held—and held violently—that the resurrection of Christ meant the actual coming forth from the tomb of the body which had been mangled and crucified on the cross. That was not the belief of the Church, and to put it forth from the pulpit that the bodies of men would rise again in a solid state was a gross and stupid delusion. He refused to believe that the Christ whom he was called upon to preach, in the spirit world, was a solid body. When he conducted a burial service he was required to read a long passage from St. Paul. In that passage St. Paul emphasised the very doctrine for which he was now called upon to resign. He might say at once that he had no intention of resigning. Before they could get him out of the Church of England they would have to get rid of St. Paul. It was time the Church said what she meant, and, for God's sake, let them throw overboard useless lumber which was keeping men and women—the intelligent ones, at all events—out of the Church. It was clear to him, that the appearance of Christ to the Apostles was a spiritual presence, because Christ moved about from place to place with a rapidity which no locomotion in these days could achieve; and last of all, he faded suddenly out of sight. But Christ himself told them that risen men should be as angels in heaven and he did not think that even Preliminary Web-Peoples would argue that angels were solid substances.

DOLE TO THE TEA TRADE.

CUSTOMS TO RETURN DUTY PAID ON MAY 1.

In the belief that the alteration in the tea duty was not to come into effect until July 1 as originally stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer—tea traders, it is stated, took out of bond on May 1, 3,248,120 lbs. of tea.

The quantity taken out of bond on May 1, 1905, was 554,473 lbs., and it is therefore safe to assume that had the announcement of the change of date from July 1 to May 1 been made earlier, 2,775,147 lbs. less would have been taken out, and a saving of £11,563 would have been made by the trade.

A deputation from the Tea Buyers' Association pointed this out to Mr. Asquith, and the association received notice that the "Customs are to return the duty in the ordinary way by 'over-entry certificate' on all tea duty-paid on May 1 which has not been removed from bond before May 14, and that any tea duty-paid on May 1 may be returned into bond in non-paid packages."

Mr. Herbert Compton, the secretary of the Free Tea League, writes to the Express that a penny off the tea tax can do the consumer no good whatever. It is merely a dol to the tea trade. Had twopence come off the tax, Mr. Compton believes that a practical relief would have been assured.

AN OLD GERMAN SETTLER.

The Japan Chronicle of May 19th says:—Another old resident sails from Japan to-day in the person of Mr. C. T. M. Nickel, the founder of the stereotyping firm of Nickel & Co., Ltd., who has decided to take a well-earned holiday in Germany. In 1859 Mr. Nickel arrived in Shanghai from his native land, and moved on to Nagasaki, where he was in the year 1860. After two years hard work in the southern port he settled in Kobe, and began business as a staveholder, which four years ago was transformed into a limited company, with Mr. Nickel as managing director. This post, however, he resigned some time ago, and practically retired from business. Mr. Nickel has some lively stories to tell of the early days, when foreigners used to sell arms secretly to the Japanese and of the way English gunboats were in the Dutch settlement at Deshima, when one bottle of quinine was sold for a gold koban, equal to about ¥14, and camphor, wax, and bronzes were exported. Mr. Nickel, although over seventy years age, hopes to return to Japan.

PORT ARTHUR IMPROVEMENTS.

REMOVAL OF CHINESE HOUSES.

It is reported that the Japanese authorities in the Liaotung Peninsula have decided to remove about 200 Chinese houses in the old city of Port Arthur, according to the Building Regulations. The Chinese quarter referred to is reported to be so poor and filthy that its existence is considered to be detrimental to the decency and hygiene of the city.

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BRANCHES FROM PENANG TO PEKING.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1906. [116]

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F. A. V. RIBEIRO (late of the Hongkong Typewriting Bureau) 34, Queen's Road Central (Second Floor), Hongkong, 25th October, 1905. [19]

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THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

37, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL. From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Hongkong, 4th September, 1905 1663

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FURNITURE STORE. PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, &c., &c., and FOOCHOW LACQUERED WARE.

63, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. [902]

PURE FRESH WATER.

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER-BOAT CO. LD., is prepared to supply ANY QUANTITY OF PURE FRESH WATER to the Shipping, both for Dock and for Boilers.

Call Flag W. J. W. KEW, Manager, Hotel Marlborough, 5rd Floor, Hongkong, 8th August, 1905. 621

JUST PUBLISHED.

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY. A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF ABSORBING INTEREST.

By CHAN J. HALCOMBE (Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flower Land," etc.).

THE VOLUME which consists of 461 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kweilin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. KENNIE.

Its description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at Home.

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Abbey's Salt, as a beverage, makes a delightfully cooling and tonic drink.

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Try Abbey's Salt, and you will probably regret you didn't know about it sooner.

Sold in two sizes by all Chemists and Stores, and by Watkins, Ltd., and A. S. Watson, Ltd., Hong Kong.

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S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

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HAVE JUST RECEIVED SHIPMENT

OF THE

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ARIOLA PIANO

PLAYER.

ESPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED & GUARANTEED

FOR THIS CLIMATE.

The most perfect Piano Player as yet

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It has a delivery of touch only equalled by

the World's most famous Pianists and its

expression leaves nothing to be desired.

Price \$125.

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Hongkong, 17th May, 1936.

1937

BETTER THAN COPAIBA

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GRIMAULT & C^o CHEMISTS, PARIS

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico

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inexpensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and

Chronic Lymphitis, The Cataplexy, Malin Copal, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.

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For Asthmatic people who suffer from

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GRIMAULT'S Cigarettes render the ex-

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BRANCH OFFICES:

NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, KARATSU,

SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND

"YEAR OF THE FIERY HORSE."

It has been remarked that in Japan people

prepared themselves for calamities of all sorts

when they observed that the current year bore

in the calendar the symbol of the "fiery horse."

or, as some have translated the term, "Horse,"

the "kicking horse." The dreaded calam-

ity of the horse—its symbol—the year of

the horse—is certain to be productive, accord-

ing to the astrologers, of dire misfortune to

the inhabitants of this globe. So, when there

were earthquakes announced from Formosa,

not once, but in two successive months, everyone

was ready to cry to his neighbour, "I told you

how it would be," and the stupendous

calamities at San Francisco, though it has

evoked the utmost sympathy throughout the

Japanese Empire for the sufferers, aroused little

surprise among these old-fashioned folk

who hold fast to the prognostications

of the agricultural almanac. The meaning

of the expression "fiery horse" should perhaps

be given, relating as it does to a

period lost in antiquity—when the Celestial

Stems came into use in China in con-

nection with the calculation of time. Japan, of

course, obtained the system, together with much

more, from her neighbours centuries ago, and

when the Gregorian calendar was introduced in

1872 it was supposed that an end had been put to

so cumbersome a method of calculation, but in

country places it still to some extent survives,

and days and years are often designated by the

old names. Each year is denoted by one of the

characters, the first being one of the Celestial

stems, of which there are ten in all, and the

second a horary character, of which there are

twelve, corresponding to the Chinese Zodiac.

These begin with the Rat (in Japanese, *Ne*),

which is the equivalent of Aquarius, and the

cycle moves forward through the signs of the

Ox, Tiger, Hare, Dragon, Snake, and

Horse, to the Goat, which corresponds

with Pisces. The hours are made to

correspond, so that the day is split up into

periods of two ordinary hours each, and the

night the same. The first hour is that from

11 p.m. modern time to 1 a.m.—this being

designated "the hour of the rat," the next,

from 1 a.m. to 3 a.m. being "the hour of the

ox," and so on. The hour of the ox used to be

a favourite one with disappointed lovers who

sought to revenge themselves on the faithless

ones, and many were the straw effigies of

recalcitrant women that were stuck up at the shrine

of *Yama* at that traditional hour of soundest

sleep by women crossed in love, the straw

bodies being usually pierced to the heart with

pines in token of the way in which the real

culprits deserved to be treated. The hour of

the tiger was the proper time to drink spiced

wine on the first day of the year, so as to

ward off misfortune for the twelve months, and

if a man wished to have good, hard teeth he had

to bathe at the hour of the dog (between 7 and

9 p.m.) on the tenth day of the first month. In

the Chinese cycle the dog corresponds to

Aries. According to the twelve signs (animals)

of the zodiac a day was adjudged lucky or

unlucky for beginning any enterprise such as

opening a new shop, putting up a signboard, or

CROWN AND THE COLONIES.

One of the most important features in the

new number of the *Empire Review* is a paper by

Sir Charles Bruce, headed "The Colonial Office

and the Crown Colonies." Sir Charles Bruce

does not write without authority, and the facts

and conclusions he has to offer are well and

lucidly set forth. Having given an admirable statement of the

area, population, commercial growth, and present

position of our various Crown Colonies, Dependencies, and Protectorates in the continent

of Africa, Sir Charles Bruce argues that the

enormous expansion of the responsibilities of the

Colonial Office proves its present organisation

inadequate. The writer certainly makes out a convincing

case for the need of some additional agency to

link the Colonial Office system with the com-

mercial interests and capital of the Mother-

country. He suggests that the nucleus of this

additional agency is to be found in the scientific

and technical department of the Imperial In-

stitute, which should be freed from its present

position of subordination to the Board of Trade,

and brought into more immediate touch with

that department of the Imperial Government

which controls the destinies of Crown Colonies.

Sir Charles Bruce brings forward trenchant

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM LONDON, MIDDLESBORO AND

ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"GLENESK,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees

of Cargo are hereby informed that their

Goods are being landed at their risk into the

Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf

and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, where

each consignment will be sorted out mark by

mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as

the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be carried on unless

instructions are given to the contrary before

4 p.m. To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd June will be

subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All damaged packages must be left in the

Godowns, and a certificate of the damage

obtained from the Godown Company within

ten days after the steamer's arrival.

No claims will be recognized if not presented

within 14 days of the ship's arrival.

McGREGOR BROS. & GOW.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1936.

S.S. "OCEANIC."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo from London ex.s.s.

Crinnee and *Maio*, from Havre ex.s.s.

Crinnee, from Bordeaux ex.s.s. *Ville de Constant*,

in connection with above Steamer, are

hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception

of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are

being landed and stored at their risks into the

Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf

and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, where delivery

may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless

intimation is received from the Consignees

before Noon To-day, requesting it to be landed

here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the

Undersigned. Goods remaining undischarged

after Tuesday, the 5th June, at Noon, will

be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before

5th June, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on

Tuesday, the 5th June, at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1936.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENAVON."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND

STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo are hereby informed

that all Goods are being landed at their

risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and

Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where

delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be

POSTCARD COMPETITION.

TO ALL PURCHASERS at our Establishment of \$1 and upwards between JUNE 1st

and JUNE 25th will be given a coupon entitling them to enter the following Competition.

The Largest Number of English Words that can be made from

"MARIE BRIZARD."

1st Prize 1 cts. Perinet & Fils Champagne ... \$5.00

2nd " " " " " " " " " " " " " " \$2.00

3rd " " " " " " " " " " " " " " \$1.00

and 10 Consolation Prizes.

In the event of ties, to be Drawn for. All replies to be sent on Postcards only. Prizes

will be distributed on the 30th June, when all Cards may be inspected at our Office.

CASH less 10 per cent.

CREDIT less 5 per cent.

GREGOR & CO.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

33

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI-

GATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND

SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"TRIESTE,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees

of Cargo are hereby informed that their

Goods are being landed into the Godowns of the

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown

Co., Limited, where delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be

sent to the Office of the Undersigned before

Noon on the 5th June, or they will not be

recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any

Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 5th

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAPAN
AND CUMATIA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AJAX"	On 31st May.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MEMNON"	On 7th June.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"STENTOR"	On 14th June.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PROMETHEUS"	On 14th June.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PATROCLUS"	On 21st June.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ORISTES"	On 28th June.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OANFA"	On 5th July.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ASTYANAX"	On 12th July.	

HOMEWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"JASON"	On 5th June.	
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"DEUCALION"	On 19th June.	
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"HYSON"	On 20th June.	
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"AJAX"	On 3rd July.	
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"PROMETHEUS"	On 17th July.	
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"PATROCLUS"	On 24th July.	
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"PINGSUEY"	On 31st July.	

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Operating in conjunction with
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND
COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA.
EASTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, & ALL PACIFIC COAST PORTS, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO.	"STENTOR"	On 19th June.	
HAMA	"OANFA"	On 7th July.	
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA & and PACIFIC COAST	"KEUMUN"	On 14th June.	
	"TEUCER"	On 13th July.	

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS. (9-10)

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"PAKHOT"	On 2nd June.	
LOILO	"NANCHANG"	On 2nd June.	
SHANGHAI	"CHIBILI"	On 5th June.	
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 5th June.	
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"CHANGSHA"	On 7th June.	
SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	On 9th June.	
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"WUICHOW"	On 9th June.	
AMOI, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	On 13th June.	
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	On 29th June.	

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light, Unriveted Table. A daily qualified
Sergeant is carried.
* Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
* Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rate for all New Zealand Ports and other
Australasia Ports.
REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND
AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
For Freight or Passage, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS. (11)

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON S. S. CO. BOSTON TOWBOAT CO.
CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
LYRA	4,417	G. V. Williams	On 3rd July.
SHAWMUT	3,636	E. V. Roberts	On 27th July.
TREMONT	3,636	T. W. Garlick	On 22nd August.

1 Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND
CULINARY. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior
Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures
steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried
in hold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
For further information apply to—
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
GENERAL AGENTS. (17)

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS,
Hongkong, 25th April, 1906.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICES BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG— SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
TAMSWI VIA SWATOW AND AMOI	"DALIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 3rd June, at 10 A.M.
TAMSWI VIA SWATOW AND AMOI	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 10th June, at 10 A.M.
ANPING VIA SWATOW AND AMOI	"MAIDZURU MARU"	SATURDAY, 2nd June, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOI AND FOCHOW	"TAISHAN"	SATURDAY, 9th June, at 10 A.M.

* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted
throughout with electric light. Unriveted Table.
* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1906. T. ARIMA, Manager. (14)

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON
TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.



TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
"SITHONIA" (For Cargo Only)	WEDNESDAY 6th June
ROON	WEDNESDAY 20th June
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY 27th June
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY 4th July
GNEISENAU	WEDNESDAY 11th July
DAYERN	1st August
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY 15th August
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY 22nd August
SACSEN	WEDNESDAY 29th August
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY 5th September
ROON	WEDNESDAY 12th September
PRINZ LUDWIG	WEDNESDAY 19th September

ON WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of JUNE, 1906, at NOON, the Steamship
"SITHONIA," Captain Bremer, with CARGO ONLY, will leave this Port as above.
Callings at Naples and Genoa.
Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 4th June. Cargo and
Passes will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 5th June, and Parcels
will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 5th June.
Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be issued for less than \$2.50,
and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA AND GIBRALTAR	\$1 0 0	\$12 0 0	\$3 0 0
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN AND HAMBURG	65 0 0	44 0 0	24 0 0
TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ	64 0 0	44 0 0	26 0 0
VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR	115 0 0	79 0 0	47 0 0
VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON	88 0 0	46 0 0	27 0 0
return	123 0 0	83 0 0	49 0 0

In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltair and
travelling to Bremen or Southampton and then same rates to be applied as via NAPLES,
GENOA or GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's
expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA:
Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co., from
SINGAPORE TO CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo.
The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is, however, not included.
INTERUPTION OF THE VOYAGE IN EGYPT:
Passengers to European and New-York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean
Steamers from ALEXANDRIA, to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer
from PORT SAID.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIAN LINE.

VIA NEW GUINEA.

FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN,
HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY
AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	TONS	SAILING DATES
PRINZ WALDEMAR	3,227 tons	TUESDAY, 26th June
PRINZ SIGISMUND	3,312 tons	TUESDAY, 24th July
WILHELM	4,763 tons	TUESDAY, 21st Aug.

ON TUESDAY, the 26th JUNE, at NOON, the Steamship "PRINZ WALDEMAR,"
Captain Woltemas, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.
The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.
Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO MANILA	\$30	\$20	\$10
TO NEW GUINEA	\$20	\$10	\$5
TO BRISBANE	\$20	\$10	\$5
TO SYDNEY	\$20	\$10	\$5
TO MELBOURNE	\$20	\$10	\$5
TO YOKOHAMA	\$20	\$10	\$5
TO KOBE	\$20	\$10	\$5
TO YOKOHAMA and back from KOBE to HONGKONG	\$140.00	\$100.00	\$60.00

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG: 1st Class
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer £97. 0. 0.
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA by Imperial Mail Steamer £97. 0. 0.
From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers, or via San
Francisco by the O. & S.S. Co.'s steamers, and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent
Express Steamers of N.D.L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, ZIETEN	Wednesday, 6th June.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Wednesday, 6th June.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	Wednesday, 6th June.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, GNEISENAU	Wednesday, 20th June.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Wednesday, 20th June.

* Reaching Yokohama in less than six days.
TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG via Vancouver or San
Francisco to New York by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers, P.M.S.S. Co., & O. & S.S. Co.,
P. & K. & from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of the
Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following rates:—
To London via Plymouth or Southampton 462. 0. 0.
To Bremen 63. 10 0.
To Paris via Cherbourg 65. 0. 0.
To Naples, Genoa via Gibraltair 65. 0. 0.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1906.

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Alicia, despatch boat, 1,700 tons, 10 guns, 3,000 h.p., Comdr. E. La T. Leatham, Shanghai	Robin, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 210 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Vaughan, West River
Andromeda, cruiser, 11,000 tons, 16 guns, 13,500 h.p., Capt. Nelson Ommannay, en route Colombo	Sandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. H. T. A. Day, West River
Astraea, 2nd class cruiser, 4,360 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 h.p., Captain C. L. Vaughan-Lee, Shanghai	Snipe, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. T. J. S. Lyons, Yangtze
Bramble, gunboat, 710 tons, 970 h.p., Lieut. E. C. W. Davidson, Yangtze	Tamar, receiving ship, 4,800 tons, 6 guns, Commodore H. P. Williams, at Hongkong
Britannia, gunboat, 710 tons, 800 h.p., Lieut. W. L. Hamer, Yangtze	Teal, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Roderick, on Yangtze
Cadmus, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. H. de Cane Luard, Yangtze	Thistle, gunboat, 710 tons, 992 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. West, Singapore
Clio, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. H. D. Wilkin, D.S.O., Yangtze	Virago, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 6 guns, 6,340 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Stevenson, Shanghai
Diadem, 1st class cruiser, 11,000 tons, 16 guns, 16,500 h.p., Capt. H. V. Savory, Hongkong	Waterwitch, surveying ship, 620 tons, 450 h.p., Comdr. A. W. Glenzie, surveying
Fameo, torpedo-boat destroyer, 390 tons, 6 guns, 7,700 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Hughes, Hongkong	Whiting, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 6 guns, 5,900 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. C. E. L. Thomas, en route Shanghai
Flora, 2nd class cruiser, 4,360 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 h.p., Capt. Grant Dalton, S. American Ports	Widgeon, gunboat, 185 tons, 2 guns, 800 h.p., Lt.-Comdr. G. B. Spicer-Simson, Yangtze
Handy, torpedo-boat destroyer, 280 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Cox, Shanghai	Woodcock, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Hugh Somerville, Yangtze
Hart, torpedo-boat destroyer, 260 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. R. H. H. H. H. Heaton, Shanghai	Woodlark, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. J. F. Knox, Yangtze
Janus, torpedo-boat destroyer, 280 tons, 6 guns, 3,900 h.p., Lt.-Comdr. Darwall, Shanghai	
Kent, cruiser, armoured, 9,800 tons, 14 guns, 22,000 h.p., Captain S. V. Yde Horsey, en route Shanghai	
King Alfred, British battleship, 14,000 tons, Capt. Cecil F. Th. sh. en route Shanghai	
Kinshira, river gunboat, 351 tons, Lieut.-Comdr. E. V. E. Dugmore, on Yangtze	
Moonbeam, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. F. B. Noble, West River	
Otter, torpedo-boat destroyer, 350 tons, 6 guns, 6,900 h.p., Lt.-Comdr. Kiddle, Shanghai	
Ramirez, surveying ship, 583 tons, Comdr. Chas. E. Monro, Hongkong	

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ARAGONIA, German str., 5,193, John Ernst,
29th May—Moji 25th May, General and
Floer—Portland & Asiatic S.S. Co.

ARIATON ARCA, British str., 2,931, P. Fey,
30th May—Calcutta 14th May, Penang
21st and Singapore 25th, General. David
Sassoon & Co.

ARMYON, British str., 2,397, H. Plough, 24th
May—Saigon 17th May, Coal—Mitsui Bussan
Kaisha.

BRAND, Norwegian str., 1,520, M. Evensen, 28th
May—Saigon 23rd May, Rice—Sander
Wilder & Co.

CHONGCHING, British str., 1,256, S. J. Payne,
27th May—Tientsin via Chefoo and Wei-
haiwei 18th May, General—Jardine, Math-
eson & Co.

CHIBILI, British str., 1,143, J. vanagham, 25th
May—Wuhu 17th May, Rice—Butterfield
& Swire.

CHOWAI, German str., 1,115, W. Mollerhorn,
23rd May—Bangkok 16th May, Rice and
Timber—Butterfield & Swire.

DERWENT, British str., 1,564, J. Jenkins, 28th
May—Saigon 24th May, General and
Rice—Chinese.

DEVAYONGSE, German str., 1,057, J. V. Brunt,
28th May—Bangkok and Kuching 19th
May, Rice and Meat—Norddeutscher
Lloyd.

EASTERN, British str., 3,266, G. H. Powell,
30th May—Yokohama, Kobe and Moji 25th
May, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

